UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO. PUBLISHERS.
NUMBER NINETY-EIGHT CHESNUT STREET.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR IN ADVANCE.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVI. | PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845. | WHOLE NO. 1248.

Original Poetry.

VANITY.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST,
BY THE LEYDON BARD.

[illegible]

For some great purpose all was made—
For some wise end placed here below
And as earth's beauties fall and flee,
But when their season's task is o'er,
I yet may stand a guardian tree
When thou art seen and known no more."

Months rolled away—the winter fled,
Again the spring her charms unbound,
But not the rose-bush—blanched and dead,
Its shrivelled fragments strewed the ground.
Firm in his deeply rooted hold,
The tree long braved the storms that blew;
Whilst all his dignity foretold,
Was wisely said, and sadly true!

Original Tales.

GABLE END FARM.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "NOW OR NEVER."

CHAPTER I.

Near a very populous city, not long since, there lived a very worthy woman by the name of Hartley—Maria Hartley. Her parents left her a small farm of twenty acres; on this farm, which was in excellent condition, stood an old house, built of an ancient fashion, with its gable to the road. This road was a public one, and of course, there was a great deal of travelling to and from the city. The little farm went by the name of Gable End Farm, and so continued to be called, when our story commenced.

Maria Hartley was a widow, having only one child, a daughter, and they went on quietly and harmoniously together, for this daughter [illegible]

[illegible]

think it would turn out well, and so, in the course of a week, Isaac Loring was apprenticed to the firm of Gattie & Hiley, iron-mongers. Here he lived, and gave satisfaction, till his twenty-fourth year, when he married Mrs. Hartley's only daughter.

This event produced no change in the habits of the young man. He got a salary of one hundred dollars a year, as soon as his apprenticeship was over, and at the time of his marriage, his salary had increased to three hundred dollars. Shortly after his marriage, his father died, and in less than three years, good Mrs. Maria Hartley died also, so that the young people were left alone in the world, and in possession of Gable End Farm.

Maria Loring was the very counterpart of her mother, she thought, and acted, and managed exactly as she did, and, in fact, as her mother had been in infirm health for upwards of a year, all the business transactions of the farm were carefully performed by herself. Maria Loring would have felt her mother's loss severely if she had not been so engrossed by her children—three pair of twins and all girls! Some people conjectured that this quick succession of duplicates was the cause of the old lady's death, as she had been heard to moan and groan very frequently while weeding among the flowers, but if this were the the case, her daughter never knew it.

Time passed, and each succeeding year brought a pair of twins, so that when Maria Loring had been married eight years, she had [illegible]

[illegible]

As Ben was now the operative clerk, it did not create much surprise in the good humored partners, that Isaac did not make his appearance, they even winked at each other when the afternoon found them seated in their high backed chairs ready for a nap.

"He is taking full swing," said Gattie, starting Hiley out of an incipient cat slumber, and laughing merrily, "but I know Ike—Isaac—he will make all right to-morrow." So Gattie nodded, winked, and fell asleep.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Romance of Real Life

SOPHIA OF WOLFENBUTTEL.*

FROM CHAMBER'S JOURNAL.

Carolina Christina Sophia, of Wolfenbuttel, sister of the wife of the Emperor, Charles VI., was united in marriage to the Prince Alexis, son and presumptive heir of Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy. In her were mingled the fairest gifts of nature and education: lovely, graceful, with a penetrating and cultivated mind, and a soul tempered and governed by virtue; yet with all these rare gifts, which softened and won every other heart, she was nevertheless an object of aversion to Alexis, the most brutal of mankind. More than once the unfortunate wife was indebted for her life to the use of antidotes to counteract the insidious poisons administered to her by her husband. At length the barbarity of the prince arrived at its climax: by an inhuman blow, he reduced her to so wretched a state, that she was left for dead. He himself fully believed [illegible]

[illegible]

for a long time that heart was a prey to one only sentiment of the deepest grief. Yet not even this sorrow affected her so much, but that she believed the unhappiness of grandeur to be still greater. She constantly refused the repeated invitations to Vienna; and accepting only a small pension from the liberality of the empress, she retired to Vitry, near Paris, where she wished still to pass under the name of Madame Moldack; but it was impossible longer to conceal her high birth and illustrious ancestry. Notwithstanding this, she never abandoned her accustomed simplicity and retirement of life, in which alone she had begun to find, and found to the last, true felicity.

From the Monthlies.

THREE SCENES IN A LIFETIME.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE GITANA.'

It was an evening—an autumn evening—just that delicious hour when the sun, bidding farewell unto the earth, casts over all things its golden hue and sheds around a coloring and a calm that savor more of heaven than a world of turmoil and of sin.

It was at this most holy hour that a young girl wandered slowly and sadly upon the lawn, attached to one of the prettiest vicarage houses in England. She paused at last beneath the shadow of a noble tree, whose wide spreading branches swept the earth around.

[illegible]

"Mary—dearest Mary," he said, as he stood once more beside her, "did I not say that I would return to lay my fame and riches at your feet? Mary, will you reject the offering?"

"Have you heard all?" she asked timidly.

"All that I desire to know—that you are free. I never doubted that you were as good as beautiful; with perfect love, Mary, there should be perfect trust. Mary, you have not forgotten me—you"—he paused one moment—she raised her eyes, murmured, "Ernest," and then she bowed her head upon her hands and wept—not in sorrow—not in bitterness now—but in the fullness of unexpected, of unbroken happiness.

Hallowed Memories

LEXINGTON AND ITS BATTLE GROUNDS.

FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

"Sleep on, ye slaughtered ones!
Your spirit, in your sons,
Shall guard your dust,
While Winter comes in gloom,
While Spring returns with bloom,
Nay, till this honored tomb
Gives up its trust.

When war's first blast was heard,
These men stood forth to guard
Thy house, Oh God!
And now, thy house shall keep
Its vigils where they sleep,
And still its shadow sweep
O'er the green sod."—*Pierpont.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

on whose summit was strewn the relics of Lexington bonfires, brought us to our friend's house once more, where having cooled our parched throats with some delicious lemonade, brewed by a master (I beg pardon, mistress) hand, and better far than any of the beverages vaunted by that bloated old bard Anacreon, I returned through West Cambridge in the cool of the day, to my home in the City of Notions, in the pleasant prospect of proceeding on the morrow—

"To fresh fields and pastures new."

* Vide Everett's Address.

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1845.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending TWO DOLLARS in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post for one year, and one of the late novels.

For THREE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, and one copy of Snow's Magazine.

For FIVE DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the new novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and either of the new novels.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, seventeen copies of the United States Saturday Post, and two novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine.

For TEN DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By the present Post Office Law, Postmasters are authorised to frank remittances of money to the publishers of newspapers. By the new law which goes into operation on the 1st of July next, that custom is disallowed.

We hope, therefore, that our friends, who are in arrears, will forward the amounts due without delay—Persons proposing to become subscribers to the Post, may also as well avail themselves of the short period left between this time and July.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We are admonished of the near approach of the National Anniversary, by the impatience of the younger fry; who are already burning "villainous saltpetre," in all directions, as premonitions of the tremendous explosive demonstrations to which, on that day of days, they will give full blast. We are sorry, but not surprised, to find that this jubilant disposition is occasioning accidents—and many serious ones. It is doubtless the case that a portion, at least, of the fires which occur, owe their origin to the careless use of the dangerous materials of pyrotechny. Whether there can be rejoicing without fire works, is a matter which comes up every year for debate, and is generally answered by clapping the previous question to the combustibles, in the shape of a lighted match. But certainly the proceedings proper to the fourth of next month, need not have been commenced upon the first of this.

We should be among the last who would consent to the omission of any testimony of respect to the day on which our National Independence was formally asserted. Least of all should such an omission take place here, within sound of the bells which first rang out the tidings—within sight of the edifice in which the immortal instrument was executed. But it has seemed to us that the proper license of that day, by being suffered to extend over many, loses its distinctive character as a celebration of the Fourth.

Upon our outside, to-day, will be found some reminiscences of early revolutionary events—a description of matter which is appropriate to the season. And in our news columns we insert copious articles relative to the hero just deceased, and the honors paid him; in which some of his most distinguished political opponents participate. His fame now, is the property of his country, and all parties unite to do him the fitting honor.

Our foreign advices, as the reader will observe, contain not even the smallest smell of war, or threats of war. Even the French press, which was resolved to believe, at one time, that England and the United States must come to blows, now admits that such an event is exceedingly improbable. The newspapers may talk large, upon both sides of the Atlantic, as they have done on many occasions before; and war may be very warmly agitated by private disputants; but war is an event which will certainly not grow out of the Oregon dispute. And with every year that it is postponed the probability of its occurrence becomes less and less.

THE FOURTH EXCURSIONS.

Several excursions are already advertised for the approaching Fourth; but, perhaps, the best are those which Mr. Hackle announces to New York on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, with the privilege of returning on the 4th, 5th, and 6th. There are few things so refreshing to one worn down by a summer in town, as a trip of this kind, embracing as it does, a voyage through New York Bay, with the chance of a run up the Hudson to Catskill, West Point, or even to Saratoga, before the 6th. The fare to New York and back on these excursions, will be only $4,00.

CAPE MAY.

To-day the Ohio begins her trips to Cape May. She is by far the fastest and most commodious sea-boat belonging to Philadelphia, and has been fitted up for the summer in a very elegant style. The season at Cape Island has now fairly begun, and those who wish to escape from the heat of town, and desire to invigorate their frames by sea-bathing, cannot do better than pack up, bag and baggage, and be off in the Ohio. The fare is but $3,00, carriage hire and meals included. Mr. Heddell is the gentlemanly agent.

WAR NEWS.

We find in the Manchester (England) Guardian, or rather a paragraph extracted from that paper, information purporting to be derived from a Lima Letter, that "great activity," had been observed in the Pacific, among the British ships of war, &c., &c. It is rather a round-about method to get intelligence from the Pacific through an English provincial paper.

BEHIND THE AGE.

The London tradesmen are petitioning Parliament to restore imprisonment for debt for sums under £20. There are always some interested persons who object to imprisonment. The repeal of a law which permits a man to put his body in pawn, has been demonstrated to be of most salutary effect in this country.

AN OREGON CAMP.

[illegible]

...men, 340 boys and 209 girls—the whole forming as resolute a body as ever volunteered upon an expedition of hardy valor and determined enterprise. They take with them 2,261 head of cattle, 182 horses and 323 wagons. They have ample equipments—arms, provisions, vehicles, and well tried rifles. 'The sight of this train of horses,' says the writer, 'as breaking from camp and stretching onward one by one, they form a moving line of two miles in length, flanked by herds and horsemen, inspired in our breasts the most stirring emotions.'"

On this very day some of the war rumors reached the camp. The emigrants did not hesitate an instant, but resolved to go forward, and fight their way if need be. We think that if they have no fighting to do, until it is on the Oregon question, they will have a peaceable life.

THE LAST MAN.

The celebration of battle anniversaries usually brings out of their hiding places a host of anecdotes. The Boston Journal gives the following of Col. Bancroft, of Tyngsboro', one of the sturdy and patriotic yeomen, engaged at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and who died a few years since at a very advanced age. He was a tall and remarkably powerful man, and was in the redoubt during the battle. With his heavy musket he did effective service, and was busily employed putting his last charge of powder and ball in his gun, when the British soldiers entered the redoubt, and the Yankees hastily made their exit. He was the last man who left the entrenchment. A British grenadier opposed him with his bayonet, but was shot down—then seizing his musket with both hands and holding it before him, he rushed through the enemy's ranks, and by his great physical strength, forced a passage through the regulars, prostrating them unceremoniously on every side, he then leaped upon the breastwork, and in double quick time followed his retreating companions. Several muskets were discharged at him by the British, whom he treated so rudely, but only one ball took effect, which took off one of his fingers, and compelled him to drop his musket, a faithful friend. He made his escape over Charlestown Neck, without meeting any farther disaster.

BOSTON CELEBRATION I. O. OF O. F.

The Boston Post states that the grand celebration of the revival of the order of Odd Fellows, came off in Boston last week, with great magnificence. The morning of the day of the celebration opened unpropitiously, with a lowering sky, betokening a dull and rainy day—and, for an hour or two after sunrise, there was, at intervals, slight showers of rain—but, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the clouds broke away—and, to the joy and delight of thousands, the bright sun appeared in all his dazzling splendor. The dark and gloomy clouds were soon dispelled—and the weather, during the remaining portion of the day, was beautiful and cool. The early morning railroad trains came into the city, loaded with members of lodges from abroad, who left their homes to join the great gathering of the brotherhood. All the avenues of the city were crowded with people in all sorts, sizes, and kinds of vehicles—and pedestrians all desirous to witness the great celebration. The city was filled in every nook and corner—and the streets, during the whole day, resounded with strains of martial music.

WONDERFUL.

We mentioned in a late number of the Post, in rather a doubtful manner, that a process of printing by the Magnetic Telegraph had been discovered. It seems to be *true*, wonderful as it is. The New York Evening Post says:—"We have seen a specimen of printing, done with the usual letters of the alphabet, and as legible to a child as the clearest type, which was executed at one end of a magnetic wire, through a direction given at the other. It is true, as incredible as the statement may seem to be that a man might, if the wires were laid, now sit at New York, and, with more rapidity than our best compositor can set type, print at New Orleans a letter or despatch in the ordinary letters of our language."

Such a statement as this quite surpasses all belief, except that based upon the evidence of the senses. Without intending any doubt of the veracity of the editor of the New York Evening Post, we confess to our incredulity.

INTERRUPTED.

The English Government, as our readers are aware, has been filling the places of the emancipated slaves in Jamaica with emigrants from the East Indies. One of these died a short time since, and his fellow countrymen were determined to burn the body—indeed, to have a regular "Suttee." His widow was to ascend the funeral pile, and to be burned with the ashes of the deceased; this was, we are told, only prevented by the interference of the police.

It is stated that the native laboring population is not much pleased with this introduction of strangers, and that difficulties are apprehended in consequence.

FIPS AND LEVIES.

Holders of these descriptions of small change will be put in a quandary, after the beginning of next month. The operation of the new Post Office Law will put dimes and half dimes into their proper position; and to meet the demand, we notice that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the coinage of dimes and half dimes to the amount of $250,000. Fips and levies will, after a short time, we suspect, command only the same rates as the American coin.

CONTRADICTION.

In our last we noticed a rumor that Mexican troops had advanced into the Texan territory, and were occupying a position between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. The Washington Union contradicts this statement. War speculations which were pretty freely indulged in fall again with this contradiction.

WASHINGTON.

A grand Civic and Military Procession, in honor of Gen. Jackson, is to take place in Washington City, on Friday next, the 27th instant. An eulogium on the life and character of the deceased, will be delivered from the eastern portico of the Capitol.

SANTA ANA.

We stated, in our last, that this distinguished Mexican had been banished from his country for ten years. Later intelligence represents that his banishment is for life. Canalizo and Basadre, two of his friends, are banished for ten years.

THE OREGON.

It has been intimated, in some of the papers, that the negotiations on the subject of Oregon are to be transferred to London. The Washington Union says that such will not be the case.

THE CHINESE LETTER.

[illegible]

...and the same family.

Early in the spring, the ambassador of your honorable nation, Caleb Cushing, having received your letter, arrived from afar at my province of Yue. He having passed over the vast oceans with unspeakable toil and fatigue, I, the Emperor, not bearing to cause him farther inconvenience of travelling by land and water, to dispense with his coming to Peking to be presented at court, specially appointed Ke Ying, of the Imperial House, minister and commissioner extraordinary, to repair thither, and to treat him with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said minister took the letter and presented it for my inspection; and your sincerity and friendship being in the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and every thing they had settled regarding the regulations of commerce, I, the Emperor, farther examined with utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To Kwang Chow, Hea Mun, Fuh Chow, Ning-Po, and Shang Hae,* it is alike permitted the citizens of the United States to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual amity and concord, advantage will accrue to the citizens of both nations, which, I trust, must certainly cause the President also to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taou Kwang, 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844.)

Great seal of the empire in Chinese and Tartar.	Signet of the imperial will.

(Signed) PETER PARKER,
Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

* The five ports in the Chinese empire which the treaty opens to the commerce of the United States.

DANGEROUS BUSINESS.

Little Delaware is not disposed to be longer made the battle ground of such young men and old as are determined to show their valor and wisdom by popping at each other. The governor of the State has issued a proclamation in which he earnestly enjoins upon all Magistrates, Constables and Conservators of the Peace, to use the most unceasing vigilance in arresting those who intrude within the limits of that State, for the purpose of fighting duels, their aiders, abettors and confederates, and bringing them to justice. He also declares his purpose to pursue and bring within the criminal jurisdiction of the State all such offenders wherever they may be found, that they may undergo the punishment due to so flagrant a violation of the laws of God and man. "We may mention, though the Governor does not, that the whipping post is still extant in Delaware.

WASHINGTON.

Among the articles exhibited at the Free Trade Bazaar, in London, the following autograph letter of Washington was offered for inspection; there were also exhibited a pair of silver knee buckles worn by Dr. Franklin, and a silver stock buckle worn by Gen. Washington:

"Sir,—The applications for liberty to go to the lines are so frequent, that they cause much trouble. You will, therefore, sir, grant passes to such as you may think proper; at the same time, I would recommend to you, that the officer who will attend upon these occasions be a person of sense, and one who will carefully attend to the conversation of those who meet on the lines. "I am, sir, your most H. St.,
"G. WASHINGTON.
"Cambridge, 17th December, 1775."

RATHER SIGNIFICANT.

An anecdote is given in our late foreign papers, which is rather significant. It is stated that a runaway wedding recently took place in a village in Nottinghamshire. The gay Lothario, a miller, was soon afterwards the subject of conversation in a party, when a wag in the company recommended all farmers to send their corn to the bridegroom's mill, for they would stand a good chance of fair treatment; for, added he, "I once knew a miller, a great rogue, who stole his wife, but it made an honest man of him, *for he never stole anything after*." There is an insinuation in this sentence, at which it is the duty of every lady to become highly indignant.

RICH IN JEWELS.

Ninety-three Revolutionary soldiers, reside in Cayuga county, New York. In the same county there are the widows of eighteen deceased soldiers of the Revolution, and three soldiers of the late war, who are pensioned on account of wounds received. These veteran soldiers are invited by name, in the last Auburn Journal to participate in the approaching celebration of the anniversary of our Independence. The county may well be proud of such inhabitants, and should cherish and honor them during their remaining brief years.

THE POLKA.

There are undoubtedly some of our readers who would be glad to get up the Polka dance, if they only knew how. To such the following specific and lucid directions, copied from a late Foreign Journal of high standing, may not prove uninteresting:

Get a pair of dress boots—high heels are the best—
And a partner; then stand with six more in a ring;
Skip thrice to the right, take two stamps, and a rest,
Hop thrice to the left, give a hick, then a fling.

NEW MACHINE.

It is stated in the Boston Transcript, that a new cotton spinning frame just put in operation at Lowell, is creating quite an excitement among manufacturers. It is said to require but one half the power, and will make more yarn and of more even twist at about two thirds the expense of the other kinds of frames in use.

TEXAS.

The President of Texas has suspended, by proclamation, all hostilities between that country and Mexico; and in the same proclamation announces as a fact, what we have before heard as rumor, that Mexico offers an acknowledgment of Texan Independence, provided that Texas maintains a separate government.

LOBBYING.

To get a bill for private purposes through the British Parliament is rather an expensive operation. The sums expended by many of the railway companies, now before Parliament endeavoring to procure their acts, are enormous; in some instances the outlay amounts to £1,000 £1,500 per day.

PENNSYLVANIA STANDARD.

By an act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th of April, 1845, it is provided, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of rye and Indian corn in this Commonwealth, shall be fifty-six pounds, for each and every bushel thereof.

THE CHOLERA.

We are informed by a letter published in the New York Commercial that the cholera has reappeared in Calcutta, and is raging among the natives with frightful mortality—over five hundred persons dying daily, though few deaths occurred among the shipping.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

[illegible]

...county of Philadelphia, be requested to form a civic procession, to join with the military in the ceremonies of the 26th instant, and that an eulogy be pronounced by a gentleman, to be selected by the Committee of Arrangement.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Council of the city, and the respective Commissioners of the incorporated districts of the county, be requested to appoint Committees to make arrangements in reference to the contemplated honors to the memory of the illustrious deceased, and that the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of the city, and Presidents of the Boards of Commissioners of the several districts act as Marshals for their respective District and Corporations, and co-operate with a Chief Marshal, to be chosen by the Committee of Arrangement.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the several Councils and Corporations be respectfully requested to suggest to the bodies over which they preside, to make appropriations for jointly defraying the expenses of these arrangements.

Resolved, That the Committee respectfully request of the authorities of the several churches of the city and county of Philadelphia, to cause their bells to be tolled during the progress of the procession.

Resolved, That those having charge of the State and National property, and other public places, be requested to display their flags at half-mast.

Resolved, That the mounted citizens from the unincorporated districts be invited to join the procession, and also the citizens of the adjoining counties and neighboring States, under the command of a Marshal, to be appointed by the Committee of Arrangement.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangement have power to take all other necessary steps, and see that all vacancies that may occur among the officers of the procession be properly supplied.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That this Committee of Arrangement, on behalf of the public meeting of the citizens, respectfully request all benevolent, mechanical, corporate and other bodies, public institutions and citizens generally, who intend uniting in the procession, to report to the Chief Marshal as early as possible, and that it be recommended to the citizens generally to close their stores and dwellings on Thursday, the 26th inst., and that there be a general cessation from business.

Major T. B. Town offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangement invite the Governor and Heads of Department of this Commonwealth to join in the ceremonies of the day.

Mr. E. N. Stagers submitted the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended that the several Churches be opened for public worship on the evening of the 26th inst.

The Committee of Arrangements were indefatigable in their preparations to ensure the order and decorum which such an occasion, above all others, calls for, and in this they are seconded by the sentiment of the people. Hon. George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, was selected by them as Orator of the Day, and Col. Samuel J. Henderson, as Chief Marshal.

The procession was arranged in nine Grand Divisions, preceded by a strong array of Military, under Major General Patterson. This arrangement included all the Societies, Professions, Trades, Corporations, &c., of the City and County.

N. Y. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New York Historical Society was held last week, upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Gen. Jackson. Professor M. Wetmore, Esq., proposed a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Hon. B. F. Butler. Hon. Daniel Webster made the following remarks:

It is both proper and natural that the Historical Society should take notice of the death of one of its own members—one who has filled exalted stations in the country, and has been distinguished by successive elections to the Presidency of these United States. The death of a citizen who had attained that elevation by the favor of his country, has never failed to produce a greater or less degree of public emotion. I am old enough to remember the deaths of all the Presidents who have deceased, from Washington downward; and each has made an impression of sobriety and sorrow, more or less intense, on the feelings of the people, and called forth testimonials of respect from the country and from public bodies.

This is just. It is proper to notice an event which takes from among us an eminent citizen, distinguished by high marks of public regard. It is now a long time since Gen. Jackson became connected with public life as a member of Congress—I believe fifty years. And I do not remember, at the moment, whether any person associated with him in the House of Representatives at that time is now living, except the venerable gentleman who is now the president of this society. There may be others, but I recollect no one except Mr. Gallatin.

The character of General Jackson, while he lived, was presented in two relations to his country. He was a soldier and had commanded the armies of the Republic, and he has filled the office of chief magistrate. So far as regards his military reputation and merits, I partake fully in the general estimate. He was a soldier of dauntless courage, vigor and perseverance, an officer of skill and sagacity, of quickness of perception and of prompt and resolute execution of his purpose. There is probably no division of opinion, at home or abroad, as to his merits in these particulars.

During the whole of his civil administration, it happened that I was a member of the Senate of the United States; and it was my misfortune to be obliged to differ with him, in regard to most of his leading measures. To me this was painful, because it much better suits my temper and feelings to be able to support the measures of Government, than to find myself called upon by duty to oppose them.

There were occasions, however, in the course of his administration, in which no duty of opposition devolved upon me. Some of these were not unimportant. There were times which appeared to me to be critical, calling for wisdom and energy on the part of the Government, and in which measures proposed and opinions expressed by him, seemed to me to be highly suitable to the exigency. On these occasions I supported those measures, with the

[illegible]

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

In the city of New York $2,500 were appropriated to defray the expenses of the funeral honors to Ex-President Jackson. The orator of the day was Hon. Benj. F. Butler. The ceremonies took place on Tuesday, and were among the most imposing ever witnessed in that city. Among the distinguished strangers present were Ex-President Van Buren, the Governor of the State, the Secretary of War, Gen. Scott, and others.

The whole city seemed engaged in the ceremonies. The procession traversed a route of six miles, and when the head of it returned to the Park, whence it started, five divisions had not commenced moving!

POSTSCRIPT.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The funeral ceremonies, in honor of the memory of Andrew Jackson, which took place on Thursday, engrossed the whole attention of our citizens, and of a great number of residents of other places who were drawn hither by the occasion. Business was very generally suspended, and the tolling of the bells, the boom of the cannon, the funeral decorations of the public and other buildings, the melancholy drapery and wailing music of the procession, seemed to impress an awe congenial to the solemn rites.

The military companies appeared to great advantage; and the civic portion was of great length, and of very interesting appearance. Its uniformity was very happily relieved by the handsome regalia of the Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and other associations; and by the banners of the Trades, and other bodies, which were properly draped. Many distinguished strangers were observed in the line, and many other circumstances of interest kept up the constant attention of the people, who thronged every point of sight.

The procession reached Washington Square about two o'clock. In the centre of this beautiful place, beneath the shade, and surrounded by the fragrance of the many varieties of trees and shrubbery which it contains, was erected a stand, handsomely covered with mourning. Over the platform was a canopy of black, with silk drapery handsomely and appropriately festooned on every side.

A gilt eagle surmounted the front of the stand, and over the whole, the American flag, covered with crape, waved from a staff near one hundred feet high. These arrangements were of the most admirable character, and reflect great credit upon the taste of the Committee and those concerned in effecting them.

After the procession had filed on, and the Square was filled, the people heard, and we trust, joined in the following impressive

PRAYER,
BY REV. DR. BETHUNE.

Almighty and Everlasting God, we bow ourselves in Thy holy presence, and adore Thee, our Creator, our Sovereign, our Judge. Blessed be the name of Thine only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, that we may invoke Thee as our Saviour, Sanctifier, and most merciful Father. Hear our prayer for His sake, and let Thy holy spirit rest upon every heart in this assembly. Thou art the King, eternal, immortal, and invisible, the only wise God. We, Thy sinful creatures, are but dust before Thee. With Thee, one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. Behold, our days are as a hand-breadth, and our age is as nothing; the fashion of this world passeth away; yea, man at his best estate is altogether vanity. Death hath entered into the world by sin, and death passed upon all men, because that all have sinned. In the morning we are like grass which groweth up; in the morning it flourisheth and groweth up, in the evening it is cut down and withereth. For we are consumed by Thine anger, and by Thy wrath are we troubled. Thou hast set our iniquities before Thee, our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance. For all our doings are passed away in Thy wrath; we spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are threescore years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength, labor, and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away. Who knoweth the power of Thine anger, even according to thy fear, so is thy wrath. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

We thank Thee for the gift of Thy well beloved Son, who hath brought life and immortality to light. We thank Thee for His righteous life, His atoning death, and His glorious resurrection. Grant us, we beseech Thee, true faith in Him, and a hearty repentance; that we being washed in His blood, and accepted through His intercession, may follow in His steps, joyfully bearing His cross; and when we leave this life, which is but a continued death, may appear without terror before the judgment seat, and enter into the life everlasting.

It hath pleased Thee, in Thy righteous Providence, to take from this world, and, as we trust, unto Thyself, the soul of Thy servant, in solemn mourning for whom we have this day gathered ourselves together. His earthly work is done—his body rests in the grave until that day when the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and this mortal shall put on immortality. We thank Thee, O God! for whatever good Thou hast wrought for this land, by his patriotic valor, wisdom and zeal. We thank Thee for the victories Thou didst grant our armies under his command, over invading foes. We thank Thee for all wherein thou didst guide his heart and hands, when President of these United States. We thank Thee for the assured faith with which thou didst comfort his declining years, that Thou hast, through Thy Son Jesus Christ, most graciously forgiven all his sins, errors, and infirmities.

Now, Lord, we beseech Thee, that Thou wilt grant us also, and all the people of this land, a saving knowledge of Thyself, that we being built upon Thy truth, may preserve inviolate that inheritance of freedom which we have received from our fathers. May this nation be ever faithful to Thee, obedient to their laws, loyal to their government, and just unto all men. Remove from us every vestige of oppression and every stain of dishonor. Assuage the violence of party rancor. Succeed by thy divine favor our industry, our enterprise,

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The weather was propitious, and the solemn day closed in a quiet fitting to its ceremonies.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, we have English dates to the 4th inst., but very little intelligence of moment is embraced in them. The arrival of the Hibernia at Liverpool, with news from this side, put at rest all apprehension, and almost all talk, about a war with this country, on the subject of Oregon.

The speculations in the cotton market, which had been abetted in part by the rumors of a short crop, and in part by the talk of war, ceased, and cotton had fallen off another quarter of a penny. The money market was healthy, and on the low rate of interest, investments were made in the Government stock.

A trial of the monster gun, which has been manufactured in England, for the American steam-frigate Princeton, was made on the sands, North Shore, between Crosby and Formby. The firing commenced about eleven in the morning, and continued with some slight intermission until three in the afternoon. During that time upwards of three tons of shot were discharged—each shot weighed upwards of two cwt. The report was distinctly heard in the neighborhood of the docks, and in the north end of the town, although the scene of the firing was some eight or nine miles distant. The experiments proved highly satisfactory.

There seems at present some, perhaps not a remote, prospect, that the long talked of junction between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans may be carried out. A gentleman is at London, striving to interest the great capitalists in the speculation, and he is armed with the necessary powers by the Mexican government.

The third reading of the Maynooth bill in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th of May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday the 21st. The supporters of the measure mustered 319, its opponents 186—majority 133.

A dessert service, of the finest porcelain, is now being made by an eminent house in London, which is to be presented by the Queen to the Emperor of Russia. It will probably be sent by Prince Albert when he makes his contemplated journey to St. Petersburg. The service is said to be very splendid.

The steamship Great Britain is expected in the Mersey on the 31 of July, and will leave Liverpool for New York on the 26th. She continues, as heretofore, to excite great interest in the Thames.

A general convention of Delegates from the various lodges of Odd Fellows was recently held at Wakefield, where it was announced that the increase for the year in the number of members had been more than nine thousand; that dispensations had been issued for opening 109 new lodges.

Within the last few weeks a new disease has been very prevalent in the dairies in and around London. It chiefly attacks cattle in the hinder extremities, paralyzing the limbs.

Raggett's Hotel, in Dover street, Piccadilly, London, was burnt down on the night of the 26th ult., and shocking to relate, so rapid were the flames, so speedy the work of destruction, that four persons lost their lives by this calamity, namely: Mrs. Round, the lady of the honorable member for Maldon, Essex; Mr. Raggett, the proprietor of the hotel; his daughter, Miss Raggett, aged twenty-seven; and Mrs. Jones, a nurse in the service of the Earl of Huntington.

IRELAND.

The great repeal meeting, so long talked of in advance, took place at Tara on Thursday, the 22d ult. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Ray and others, heard mass at Tara at half past twelve o'clock, the Rev. Mr. McEvoy, parish priest of Kells, officiated. The Freeman estimates those who heard mass at

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...St. Bartholomew, in voting 10,000 piastres yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island, and compensating the loss of their masters.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 22d ult. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 4th, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th of April. The news, in a political point of view, is unimportant. The expedition of Sir Charles Napier against the Pandareens had been successful. Their leader, Bejar Kahn, and a considerable number of the followers had been captured. The Punjaub is still in an unsettled state.

Phond Cawunt and his confederates continue to find sanctuary in the Goa territories. The Portuguese Governor still refuses to allow our troops to follow the rebels within his frontier, and is unable if he were willing, to drive out the fugitives.

Local Intelligence.

THE ROUTE.

The route of the funeral procession on Thursday, as designated by the Chief Marshal, was as follows: The civic procession to form on Thirteenth, with its right on Spruce street. The Military to pass the Civic Procession, as formed, approaching its right on Thirteenth street and Spruce street, and thence proceed up Thirteenth to Arch street, down Arch to Ninth street, up Ninth to Vine, down Vine to Third street, down Third to South street, up South to Sixth street, up Sixth to Spruce street, up Spruce to Tenth street, up Tenth to Walnut street, down Walnut street to Washington Square.

CONSECRATION.

On Saturday of this week, the ceremony of the consecration of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, situated in Old York Road, above Tammany, will take place, at half past ten o'clock. It has been found necessary to have tickets printed, to admit the congregation, and to make the rule imperative, that no person can be admitted without. Friends of the Church, desirous of admission, are requested to apply for tickets at the vestry room, under the Church, on Friday evening, if they have not done so before.

AUCTION DUTIES.—Amount of Auction Duties paid into the State Treasury, by the Auctioneers of the City of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending with the month of May, 1845:

Myers, Claghorn & Co.,	$9,256 58
Furness, Brinley & Co.,	5,271 25
Claghorn & Hill,	3,501 86
G. W. Lord,	2,967 43
Richards & Stephens,	2,039 93
Davies, Stevenson & Co.,	1,677 16
Samuel Comly,	1,604 96
Moses Thomas,	547 35

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—A special meeting of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will be held in this city on Monday next, the 30th inst. The Corresponding Secretary says, "that subjects of deep and general interest will be brought before the meeting."

POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE.—An enormous eight wheeled locomotive, built by Norris, for the Long Island Railroad, passed our office on Saturday. An experiment in the yard of the foundry proved it capable of carrying 300 passengers ninety-seven miles in two hours and a half.

☞ The vacation of the Public Schools will commence on the 18th of July and end on the 17th of August.

Army & Navy.

☞ The sloop of war John Adams, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, has been reported ready for sea. The following officers have been ordered to that vessel: Commander, W. J. McCluney; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Taylor; Boatswain, John Munroe; Gunner, Daniel James; Lieutenants, Zachariah Holland, A. A. Holcomb, H. Ingersoll and Francis Lowry; Surgeon, S. Barrington; Purser, George F. Sawyer; Chaplain, George W. Latham; Professor, S. P. Espy; Midshipmen, A. H. Otis, J. D. Langhorne, J. F. Joett, John Gale and Al...

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United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance.
Postmasters are requested to [illegible] their letters addressed to us. The word "free" of itself is not a frank.
Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.
Other letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.
Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.
Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.
Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.
Removals must always state the Post Office removed *from* as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, assisted by *Moses Meeker, Jas. R. Smith, G. H. Comstock, T. Gardner Smith, J. T. Dent and E. Y. Jennings.*
JOHN NIMMO, Canada, East and West.
JAMES H. STEVENSON and JOHN F. JOHNSON are our agents in Kentucky.
Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Agent for Alabama and Tennessee.
ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for the Southern and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, William H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, B. B. Hussey, and John Collins.*
THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.
WILLIAM A. PIERCE collector for us in Penna.
JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.
☞ We have no travelling agent by the name of Winchester.

Notices of New Works.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION. *Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.* Volumes four and five of the Exploring Expedition, completing the work, have been published. They are like their predecessors in point of execution and appearance, and complete a national work which will bear frequent reference and citation as one of the best of its kind ever issued. The information the volumes contain is very much of it agreeable to the general reader, while the exact statements in the volumes will gratify and interest the man of science. We do not pretend to speak from close and critical examination of each volume; for this is a duty our leisure—or, rather, our want of it,—has not permitted; but we record the verdict of the public. That the work is brilliant in its style, or unexceptionable in its literary execution is not claimed; but it is more than equal to the average of literary merit of travels and voyages. As to the mechanical execution and the illustrations, they are such as befit a standard national work; and the publication does the house which has issued it, high credit in every particular.

FLEMING AND TIBBINS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. *Philadelphia: Carey & Hart.* This work, the American edition of which is indebted to Judah Dobson and M. Picot, for valuable additions and improvements, is therefore a better work than the European one; and that was conceded to be the most perfect which had ever been printed. Mr. Picot's addition is an arrangement of the verbs, by tables and figures referring to it, which puts the student or inquirer at once upon the mode of conjugation. Mr. Dobson has added the scientific and technical terms which do not usually appear in a general lexicon. This work is rich in its quotations and explanations of proverbial and conventional phrases, proverbs, &c., &c., and being in size a large and thick octavo, with triple columns, it is a perfect treasury. We need not commend the work to those who have examined it, but must advise those who need or desire a large dictionary, to look at this, by all means, before making their selection.

MICHELET'S NEW WORK. *Campbell* has published a translation of a new work by Michelet, the French historian, which is making a great sensation in Paris, and is highly commended by the Foreign Quarterly. It is a controversial work, and grew out of the dispute of the controversy of the author with the Jesuits. It is powerfully written, and is unique in its manner of treating the subject; and those of our readers who are interested in such matters will find it an able book on the anti-Jesuit side of the question. As editors we know no preferences in politics or in religion, and cannot, therefore, go into any notice of the work further than to announce it in these general terms.

BARNES'S NOTES. *New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.* This new volume of the Notes of Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, treats upon the Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians, and is marked by the same patience of research, and fullness of commentary, which are the characteristics of the many volumes which he has published upon the Sacred Scriptures. The form in which they are issued makes them exceedingly convenient for reference; and the immense sale which they meet speaks the appreciation of the religious public.

WESTWARD HO!—*Harper & Brothers* have reprinted in their library of pocket novels, the tale by Paulding, entitled "Westward Ho!" We remember reading this with a great deal of interest when it was first published, and admiring the faithfulness of Pompey Ducklegs, and his high appreciation of the family dignity. There are a great many good touches in this book, and there is also some evidence of carelessness. It may be had of *Zieber & Co.*, of *T. B. Peterson*, and *Lindsay & Blakiston.*

COPELAND'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. No. IX of this work has been published by *Harper & Brothers*, and received by *Lindsay & Blakiston*, and *Zieber & Co.* It has a high reputation with the Medical Faculty who are most competent to decide upon its merits.

Casualties.

☞ The fishing schooner, Paris, of Gloucester Mass., is supposed to have been lost recently on the fishing banks. The crew consisted of eight persons. Since 1837 seven vessels from Gloucester, with their entire crews comprising sixty men, have been lost on George's Bank.

☞ A house at Galena was injured by lightning a few days since, and a lady named Keeler, was struck on the head by the fluid, which passed down her body to her feet, tearing her clothes and burning her very severely. Though she has suffered much, she is now regarded as out of danger.

☞ John Crew, an Indian of the Penobscot tribe, when in a state of intoxication, with a bottle of rum in his bosom, fell in the streets at Bangor, Me., and crushing the bottle, the glass perforated the flesh in such a manner as to leave no hopes of his recovery.

☞ The Boston Transcript says: "A severe thunder shower was experienced at Lowell on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock. H. G. N. Wetton, stage agent at Lowell, was killed in attempting to stop the horses of the Salem line of stages which took fright.

☞ Mons. Pageot, French Minister, near our government, publicly denies that France designs to interfere between Mexico and the United States, in any way on the subject of annexation.

☞ Killian K. Van Rensselaer, a venerable citizen of Albany, N. Y., and for ten years a member of Congress, died on Wednesday week.

Fires.

FIRE IN NEW YORK—*Loss of Life.*—On Wednesday week a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. Campbell, fronting on Bayard and running back on Elizabeth street, New York. A number of carriages, wagons, &c., were destroyed, and fourteen valuable horses. Mr. Campbell was not insured. His loss will probably be about $3,000. Several of the horses belonged to Mr. Raymond, of the Menagerie. One of the horses was worth $500—being one of a pair for which Mr. Campbell had $900 offered only a day or two ago. The others were on livery. The upper part of the adjoining house was burned, and in it perished a poor child named Jane Brien.

☞ We learn, says the Hampshire Herald, from Ware Village, that the great manufacturing establishment there has been totally destroyed by fire. It caught at about two o'clock in the packing-room, caused, as it is supposed, by a nail getting into the picker. The whole was consumed in an hour and a half from the commencement of the fire. Not the least afflicting circumstances attending this conflagration, is that of 350 operatives being thus suddenly deprived of employment.

☞ A fire broke out at Georgetown, S. C., on the 18th inst., in the large rice mill of Messrs. B. King, J. M. Commander and J. H. Christian, and the buildings, consisting of a mill, barn, and some store-rooms, with about twenty-five thousand bushels of rough rice, were totally consumed. The mill and a part of the rice were insured.

☞ It is computed that there has been consumed by fire in the United States during the last two months, property to the amount of $12,000,000.

☞ The Norridgewock (Me.) Press states that a very destructive fire was raging in the woods on Dead River and the adjoining country, which has done immense damage to timber lands and other property within its wide range. Some eighteen buildings were laid in ruins, a large number of camps with the supplies (of lumbermen, were destroyed, completely burning over the Copeland Township, (so called,) the Moxy Township, and about ten thousand acres on Cold Stream.

☞ A fire occurred at Savannah, Geo., on Sunday week, which consumed the dwelling of Mrs. England, owned by the heirs of Dr. Lawrence, the dwelling of Mrs. Thos. Lloyd, and several small tenements. Mrs. Lloyd's loss is estimated at $4,000; the heirs of Dr. Lawrence sustain a loss of about $1,000.

☞ A large and valuable steam saw mill, on the Waccamaw River, near Winyaw, (S. C.) took fire some nights since, during the prevalence of a strong west wind, and was consumed, together with a large lot of sawed lumber. The mill was owned by Mr. Augustus Smith, and the loss is estimated at $12,000.

Foreign Sketches.

A VISIT TO FLORENCE.

The windows of my hotel looked out on three most remarkable structures—the Cathedral, the Campanile and the Baptistery—and to these I paid an early visit. The Cathedral is a vast edifice, its exterior completely incrusted with marble of different colors, white, red green and black, accurately joined together, and giving to the *tout ensemble* an unparalleled richness. The dome is considered a prodigy of architecture. This Cathedral was 160 years in building, employing the successive labors of several architects, the most celebrated of their times. Seven richly ornamented gates give entrance to the interior, which contains numerous paintings, and several magnificent sepulchral monuments.

The *Campanile*, a square tower, 258 feet high, is, like the Cathedral, incrusted with marble of different colors. So also is the Baptistery, a circular edifice near the other two, of great antiquity, and exceedingly magnificent. Its three bronze gates, on which are represented various scenes from the Old and New Testaments, are so exquisitely wrought, that Michael Angelo pronounced them worthy to be the gate of Paradise.

The two grand collections of statuary and paintings which give to Florence an unsurpassed celebrity, are contained in the Gallery of the Medici, and the Pitti Palace. Here are deposited the choicest treasures of art. In the Medicean Gallery, the first object that enchained my attention was the celebrated statue of NIOBE, one of the most exquisite productions of the Greek chisel.

> "To stone the gods have changed her, but in vain;
> The sculptor's art has made her breathe again."

Her only remaining daughter clings to her, as if for protection. One hand of the mother and one foot of the child, are modern restorations; otherwise, the group remains as it came, centuries ago, from the hands of the original sculptor. "Like Niobe, all tears," is a key to the general expression, although blending with the abandonment of woe, there is in the face and attitude a dignity, as of one whom nothing less than the power of incensed Divinity could crush.

The series of halls, nineteen in number, occupied by these vast and unrivalled collections, extends through two parallel galleries, each 430 feet in length, united at one extremity by a third gallery, 100 feet in length. Two halls are appropriated to ancient and modern bronzes; several, to busts and statues; others to paintings of different schools—the Venetian, the Flemish, the Tuscan, &c. One is dedicated to portraits of eminent artists, more than two hundred in number, and, what is particularly interesting, many of them the work of the artist they represent. Such are those of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Guido, Titian, Dominichino, Rembrandt, Van Dyk, and several others.

Last of all, I came to the hall called *La Tribune*, an apartment of moderate size, in which are grouped together the great master-pieces both of sculpture and painting. There stands "the statue that enchants the world," the VENUS DE MEDICIS.

> "The Goddess loves in stone, and fills
> The air around with beauty; we inhale
> The ambrosial aspect, which, beheld, instils
> Part of its immortality; the veil
> Of heaven is half undrawn; within the pale
> We stand, and in that form and face behold
> What mind can make, when Nature's self would fail;
> And to the fond idolaters of old
> Envy the innate flash which such a soul could mould.
>
> We gaze and turn away, and know not where,
> Dazzled and drunk with beauty, till the heart
> Reels with its fullness; there—forever there—
> Chained to the chariot of triumphal Art,
> We stand as captives, that would not depart."

Near the Venus, is an Apollo, attributed also to Cleomenes, a smaller and less celebrated figure than the Apollo Belvidere at Rome; a dancing Faun, a most choice relic of ancient sculpture, admirably restored by Michael Angelo; the celebrated statue of a Roman slave whetting his knife and listening; and two wrestlers, found with the group of the Niobe. Around the apartment are disposed six of Raphael's most celebrated paintings, and one or more by Michael Angelo, Dominichino, and all the renowned artists. One turns away reluctantly from this charmed spot, whose trophies of art stand here silently from age to age, attracting the admiration of the world. The gallery of the Pitti Palace, which is second only to that of the Medici, contains 500 paintings, many of them *chefs d'œuvres.* None interested me more than a Madonna by Raphael, and another by Murillo. Last in the long series of apartments is a chamber exclusively appropriated to Canova's *Venus*, a statue worthy of the fame of the greatest modern sculptor.

The Pitti Palace has connected with it the magnificent gardens of Bopoli. Fountains, statues, obelisks, and grottoes, are here profusely disposed in the midst of a perennial verdure of orange-trees, laurels, and a great variety of other trees, while the variety of hill and valley, sunny lawn and embowering shade, presents a constant succession of changing prospects. From the highest part of the gardens the eye takes in the whole of Florence, and a wide extent of its matchless environs. Here one may really believe that Milton's conceptions of *Paradise* were materially aided by his recollections of the vale of the Arno. More than one allusion of its scenery, shows how fondly his thoughts reverted to

> —"Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades,
> High over-arched, embower—"

And perhaps he had in his mind's eye an isolated rock there, called *Paradisino*, (little Paradise,) from which is a most enchanting prospect, when he describes the eastern gate of Paradise as a "rock of alabaster, piled up to the clouds."

Taking a stroll one afternoon outside of the gates, at the extremity of a beautiful avenue, I had the good fortune to meet no less a personage than the daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who, in company with three other ladies, had left her carriage to enjoy a walk among the trees. I could not but remark the elegant simplicity of her dress, which my lady readers will not disdain to be informed was of spotless white, with rich silk mantle, and bonnet of colored straw, trimmed with lilac ribbons. Born in a rank so exalted, graceful in manner, and in the first flush of youthful loveliness, she was one on whom a stranger could not but look with interest; and yet how little, thought I, is this high-born beauty to be envied? She must either pine in celibacy, or give her hand to some petty sovereign, who will transplant the fair flower from the congenial soil and sunny clime of Italy, perhaps to some comparatively bleak and barren spot in central Europe. How unhappy a fate this may be, those who have never seen Florence may judge from the last words of the dying Medici, (the possessor of the same palace in which the Grand Duke of Tuscany now resides) who, when his confessor was directing his thoughts to the joys of heaven, replied, "Dear friend I am quite content with the Pitti Palace!"

An evening stroll through the streets, or lounge at the cafés, is a very agreeable pastime in Italy, where in manners, dialect, and costume, there is so much to attract a stranger's notice. In all the cities, the cafés are frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen. The freshness of the lemons and citrons give a delicious flavor to the lemonade and ices, which are patronized on an extensive scale. Iced coffee is also a favorite drink. In the streets are tables covered with the finest figs, peaches, pears, grapes and watermelons (the latter kept cool with ice,) to which the multitude do ample justice.

The semi-clerical costume is fashionable here with many that are not of the clerical order. In the gardens of the Pitti Palace I met several ladies escorted by a young gentleman, most elaborately dressed, whose black small clothes, large knee-buckles, three-cornered hat, and shoes with buckles precisely in style of our old *revolutioners*, contrasted oddly enough with the finished dandyism of his demeanor. It was truly ludicrous to see this "juvenile patriarch" *doing the agreeable.*

In noticing the architecture of this magnificent city, the *Palazzo Vecchio* (*Old Palace*) and the adjoining *Loggia d'Orcagna* must not be omitted. The former has stood for five centuries, unbroken, almost undefaced by time. It is a square structure of stone, without exterior ornament, but supporting a high tower which is deemed a master-piece of Gothic architecture. The court within has a fountain of porphyry in the centre, and is overlooked with beautiful sculpture and painting. In front of the gates stand, on one side, a colossal statue of David, by Michael Angelo, and, on the other, that of Hercules by Bandinelli. In one of the civil wars of Florence, this palace became the fortress and refuge of one party, who threw down from it, statues, benches, and whatever they could lay their hands on, to crush their enemies; one of these fell upon the arm of Michael Angelo's David, and broke it into three pieces. Two young artists who had witnessed the mutilation, rescued these precious relics, which, after the return of quiet, they united to the statue with singular art. One of these youths, Vasari, became afterward the pupil, the friend, and ultimately the biographer, of Michael Angelo.

A magnificent equestrian statue in bronze, by John of Bologne, adorns the centre of the *Piazza* in front of the Vecchio. Near the palace is a fountain of uncommon size and beauty, having a colossal marble statue of Neptune, with Tritons at his feet, and drawn in a car in the form of a marine shell, by four horses.

The *Loggia d'Orcagna*, adjoining the Palace, is an open gallery of three lofty arcades, unrivalled in its felicitous combination of solidity and lightness, grandeur and elegance. It is said to be the finest edifice of the kind in the world. The glorious statuary here draws off the eye even from the magnificent architecture. Here is the celebrated colossal group of the Rape of a Sabine woman, by John of Bologna. The Roman holds in his muscular arms the captive fair one, while his foot rests on the prostrate form of the vanquished Sabine. Near this group is another by the same great artist. Hercules killing the Centaur. Two bronze statues by different artists, Judith and Perseus holding the head of Medusa by the hair, complete the ornament of this celebrated edifice.

One of the most interesting places in Florence, and indeed, in all Italy, I reserved to the last morning of my stay. It was the Church of SANTA CROCE, the Westminster Abbey of Italy, splendid, like numberless other churches which the tourist visits, in its architecture and decorations, both possessing an interest altogether unique, as the mausoleum of the mighty dead. Here is the monument of Michael Angelo, ornamented with three statues, representing painting, sculpture, and architecture, arts in which he equally excelled. Not far from this is the cenotaph of Dante, whose ashes rest at Ravenna.

> "Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar,
> Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore."

When the Florentines, after his death, repenting of their injustice towards the illustrious poet, desired that his remains might be removed to Florence, their petition was rejected on the ground that that place should be held to be his country, which gave him refuge in his exile. The sculpture of the monument represents Dante, seated in the attitude of meditation; on one side is Poetry, a mourning figure, and on the other, Italy, pointing with her finger to a line taken from the Divina Commedia—"*Onorate l' altissimo poeta.*"

Alfieri, the great modern tragic poet of Italy, declared that he first felt the power of fame in the Church of Santa Croce. His own monument now holds a conspicuous place within the sacred enclosure where he first felt the inspiration of genius, prompting the thirst for literary immortality. It is the work of Canova, and represents Italy weeping over a funeral urn. Near it is the mausoleum of that remarkable man, of whose moral character so different estimates have been formed, *Machiavelli.* For 266 years, no stone marked the resting place of his ashes, till, in 1787, this monument was erected. A figure, representing sagacity, holds in the right hand a likeness of the statesman, and in the left a pair of scales, with a roll of paper balancing a sword; beneath is inscribed, "*Tanto nomini nullum par elogium.*" Last, but by no means least in interest, is the mausoleum of the illustrious GALILEO. It is adorned by a magnificent painting, and a bust of Galileo, with satues representing Astronomy and Geometry, on either hand.

D.

THE LAST HOURS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the attending physicians of General Jackson. It will be perused with deep interest by all our readers. We copy from the Washington Union.

Nashville, Tennessee, 9th June, 1845.

DEAR SIR—It is probable, before this letter shall have reached you, you will have heard of the death of our venerable friend, General Andrew Jackson, who departed this life yesterday afternoon, precisely at six o'clock. Knowing that you have been left his papers, and being well assured that you have always taken a lively interest in him while living, and believing you would be pleased to know something of his last moments in life, I have thought proper to make you this communication, as I saw much of him during his last illness, and was present at his death. I have been frequently in his family as physician, for several years past; and on my return home from the east, in April, I visited him, in company with his particular friend, Gen. Robert Armstrong. We found him very feeble, laboring under a dropsical affection—particularly that form of dropsy known as *anasarcha.* He informed me he had suffered much bodily pain in consequence of the great effusion or swollen condition of his extremities. The cough which had harrassed him so much for years, had nearly or quite left him; but his difficulty of breathing appeared to be increased. I prescribed for him, and visited him occasionally. The remedies appeared at first to afford him considerable relief, as it respected his dropsical condition; but his system had been so undermined by previous disease, that medicine appeared to have lost its impression or effect. The dropsical effusion returned, and I was requested to visit him on the 1st of this instant, and found him suffering excessively from the distension occasioned by the accumulation of water. I immediately tapped him and drew off a very considerable quantity of water, which afforded him immediate relief. He took an anodyne at night, and informed me, the next morning, that he had passed a better night than he had done for the last six months.

Drs. Robertson and Walters were in consultation on the next morning. We agreed on a prescription, which was administered, and which gave him temporary relief. This was all we could expect to obtain considering his situation. I was sent for again on Saturday, the 7th instant. The messenger informed me that the General was much worse. I hastened to the Hermitage, and found him very much exhausted. He had great difficulty in respiration, in consequence of an accumulation of water in his chest. He requested I should remain with him, as he was well aware that his dissolution was near at hand. He took an anodyne and expectorant, and appeared to pass the first part of the night tolerably comfortable. He had not been able to lie down for the last six months. He had to be propped up in his bed at night, and in his arm-chair during the day. On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., (the day on which he died,) on entering his room, I found him sitting in his arm-chair, with his two faithful servants, George and Dick, by his side, who had just removed him from his bed. I immediately perceived that the hand of death was upon him. I informed his son that he could not survive but a few hours, and he immediately despatched a servant for Major Wm. B. Lewis, the General's devoted friend. Mr. Jackson informed me that it was the General's request that, in case he grew worse, or was thought to be near his death, Major Lewis should be sent for, as he wished him to be near him in his last moments. He was instantly removed to his bed, but, before he could be placed there, he had swooned away. His family and servants, believing him to be dead, were very much alarmed, and manifested the most intense grief; however, in a few seconds reaction took place, and he became conscious, and raised his eyes and said: "My dear children, do not grieve for me; it is true, I am going to leave you; I am well aware of my situation: I have suffered much bodily pain; but my sufferings are but as nothing, compared with that which our blessed Saviour endured upon that accursed cross, that we might all be saved who put their trust in him."

He first addressed Mrs. Jackson (his daughter-in-law,) and took leave of her, reminding her of her tender kindness manifested towards him at all times, and especially during his protracted illness. He next took leave of Mrs. Adams (a widowed sister of Mrs. Jackson, who has been a member of the general's family for several years) in the most kind and affectionate manner, reminding her also of her tender devotion towards him during his illness. He next took leave of his adopted son in the most affectionate and devoted manner. He next took leave of his grand-children and the children of Mrs. Adams. He kissed and blessed them in a manner so touchingly impressive, that I have no language that can do this scene justice. He discovered that there were two of the boys absent—one of his grandsons and one of Mrs. Adams'. He inquired for them. He was informed that they were at the chapel, attending Sunday School. He desired that they should be sent for. As soon as they came, he kissed and blessed them also, as he had done to those with him. By this time, most of his servants had collected in his room, or at the windows. When he had taken leave of them all, he delivered one of the most impressive lectures on the subject of religion that I have ever heard. He spoke for near half an hour and apparently with the power of inspiration, for he spoke with calmness, with strength, and, indeed, with animation. I regret, exceedingly, my dear sir, that there was no one present who could have noted down his precise words. They might have been read with profit, and would have been fondly cherished as a precious gem by all the good and great of the land.

In conclusion, he said: "My dear children, and friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." The last sentence he repeated—"both white and black,"—looking at them with the tenderest solicitude. With these words he ceased to speak, but fixed his eyes on his grand-daughter, Rachel Jackson (who bears the name of his own beloved wife,) for several seconds. What was passing through his mind at that moment, I will not pretend to say, but it did appear to me that he was invoking the blessings of Heaven to rest upon her. The lecture to his family was awfully sublime. His implicit belief in the Christian religion, and in the plan of salvation, as revealed in the Bible—his great anxiety that they should believe in religion, as taught by the holy Scriptures; and that, in so doing, they would insure their eternal salvation, and join him in Heaven—such sentiments, from such a man, at such a time, are enough to put to flight all skepticism on the subject of religion.

Major Lewis arrived about two o'clock. The General appeared to know him when he spoke to him. As I before stated, the General had to be propped up in his bed, and Major Lewis supported his head until he breathed his last, which was precisely at 6 o'clock, P. M. Thus died the greatest and best man of the age, or, perhaps, of any age.

I am, with great regard, your friend and obedient servant, JNO. N. ESSELMAN.
Francis P. Blair, Esq.

New York City.

☞ There are thirteen public markets in New York, situated in different parts of the town, and in these there is ample accommodation for the sale of vegetables, meats, poultry, fish, and all kinds of country produce. There are in these markets 862 butchers stalls in all, and the fishmongers, vegetable dealers and others, occupy a large space. The butchers pay an average rent of about nineteen cents a day for the use of their stalls, and the city derives quite a handsome income from them, and the remainder of the market gentry.

☞ The largest Steamboat ever built was launched at New York on Tuesday. It is in length 340 feet, in breadth of beam 35 feet, and including guards, 68 feet; depth of hold 10 feet, and measures 1,200 tons. She covers the same water that a seagoing vessel of 2,900 tons would, and is called the Hendrick Hudson. It is designed to run as an evening passenger boat between New York and Albany, on the independent plan. Another monster steamer, two hundred tons larger than the above, is now being built.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says, that Gill Hays, and a number of the old Police Corps, who are excluded from official employment by the operation of the new Police Ordinance, have formed an Association under the title of the Independent Police. It is their intention to take premises in Centre street, and open an office for the arrest of burglars and the prevention of pickpockets. Where do they get their warrants?

☞ The old Grace Church property on Broadway, New York, has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a building to accommodate and display the collection of Chinese curiosities, brought to this country by Mr. John R. Peters, Jr., Joseph H. Weed, and others.

☞ The pedestal for the cross on the new Trinity Church in Broadway, New York, was put in its proper place on Thursday afternoon. The cross is to be twenty feet high, and will soon be completed.

☞ The small pox is said to be on the decrease in the city of New York. The new cases are of a milder type, and no danger of a further spread of the malignant disease is apprehended.

☞ There were 198 deaths in New York last week, of which 15 were of small pox, 24 of consumption, 26 of convulsions, 11 of dropsy of the head, and 11 of diseases of the heart.

☞ A great walking match, for a purse of $200, is to come off, over the Beacon Course, Hoboken, N. J., on Monday next. There are already seventeen entries.

☞ There were shipped from New York, from the 1st to the 17th of the present month, 1,758 packages of Cotton Goods.

Miscellaneous News.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.—The Henepin, Illinois Herald states, that a tremendous storm of wind and hail recently occurred in that part of Illinois. It extended over a space of 20 miles square. A barn was blown down which killed a man and a horse, and a house was blown down which killed a woman, and a young man in the prairie was pelted almost to death by the hail stones.

☞ The new Methodist Church at Bordentown, was dedicated on Thursday, 12th inst. Bishop Janes preached in the morning, Rev. Dr. Pitman in the afternoon, and Rev. Joseph Ashbrook in the evening. The church was filled throughout the day, and the collection amounted to the handsome sum of *one thousand dollars.*

☞ The First Municipality Council of New Orleans, have passed an ordinance prohibiting mask balls within the limits of said Municipality, under a penalty of $100 for each offence. These mask balls are frightful sources and causes of vice and evil, and it is well that they are checked.

☞ It is the intention of the manager of the Alexandria museum, to exhibit in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, during the present summer or fall, the personal relics of Washington, deposited in that Institution by his executors.

☞ A man, his wife, and dog were fined in St. Louis, $110 for vicious conduct; the man $50, the lady $50 and the dog $10—the dog appearing to have borne the best character of the three.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature has passed a law, which imposes a fine of twenty dollars on any person who refuses to accept a military command to which he may be elected.

☞ A friend of ours, says the Brooklyn Advertiser, has a favorite bird which he has learned to say, "Oh, oh, what bird am I?" and this interrogatory is put a hundred times a day to the passers by. A wag passing the other day, on hearing the question examined the prattler for a time, then wrote and stuck upon the top of the cage the following reply:—"O I C U R A J."

☞ An immense sturgeon, weighing 120 pounds, jumped into Mr. Caleb Bedell's skiff, on Friday week, as he was crossing the Hudson river, with two lady passengers, going from Peekskill to Caldwell's landing. But for Mr. Bedell's commendable presence of mind, the ladies would have jumped out, and must have been drowned, as the tide was running strong ebb.

☞ On Wednesday week, fire was communicated, by a spark from a blast, to two kegs of powder, in Hill's mines, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and an explosion followed, which, singularly enough, did no farther damage than slightly to burn two men who were standing between the two kegs. Their fortunate escape may be considered miraculous.

☞ The Boston Times says—"There were forty-one foreign vessels entered at Boston on Monday week, the largest number ever known to enter here in one day. Two or three of them were Liverpool ships, with assorted cargoes, and the amount of revenue received upon the importations must be very considerable."

☞ The Legislature of Iowa adjourned on Wednesday week, and the bill submitting the constitution, rejected at the last election to a second vote of the people, was vetoed by the Governor, and passed by the Legislature, the Governor's objections to the contrary, notwithstanding.

☞ We see it stated that in 1768 a man named Gillet, of Patchogue, L. I., cut his name on the shell of a Tortoise, and let it go, and in 1844 the Tortoise so marked was found crawling over Gillet's grave. This, if true, is a very curious incident, certainly.

☞ Persons going out of the city will do well to bear in mind that a piece of common indigo made into a paste with spirits of camphor, and applied to the wound, will, it is said, neutralize the poison arising from a bite of snakes of any kind.

☞ The financial accounts of the English Post Office, just published, show that the revenue derived from the penny postage, exceeded in 1844, the amount of the previous year by £84,000. The net revenue of the last year was £719,957.

☞ The shipments of coal last week, from the Schuylkill region, by railroad, amounted to 22,105,03—and by canal, to 6,237,08—total 28,342,11 tons. The total amount this season, 333,622,16. The Lehigh region has shipped 124,556 tons.

☞ The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of the 14th inst., says,—The luscious season for fruit has already set in. Apricots, cherries, and even peaches have been among us for a week, and prunes for a longer period.

☞ By the report of the St. Louis city Auditor, it appears that from the 10th of April, 1840 till the 10th June, 1845, the city has paid to support paupers in the hospital the enormous sum of $47,831 31.

☞ Six ships have been added to the whaling business of New London, (Conn.) during the past year, and also two schooners to be partially employed in seal catching.

☞ Messrs. Burgess & James, of Charleston, have issued proposals for publishing the writings of that distinguished son of South Carolina, Hugh S. Legare.

☞ The Post Master General has ordered a weekly mail communication between New Orleans and Galveston, Texas.

☞ Specie to the extent of $1,000,000, is said to be on its way from England to Canada, to pay the troops.

☞ A London paper says that the nett proceeds of duty on tea, last year, were £4,524,193.

☞ The number of arrivals at sixteen hotels at Boston on Thursday week was 1,258.

☞ Twenty-one rattle snakes were killed at Killingly, Ct., last week.

UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

NEW VOLUME, NEW TYPE, OLD FRIENDSHIPS, AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.

The publishers of the UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST feel constrained to make again their acknowledgments to the reading public for the liberal support which their paper receives. To show that they are not unmindful of the return which such patronage requires, it would be entirely sufficient to refer the reader to the established character of

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND—

which is pre-eminently the designation of this paper. As a newspaper, dependant upon public patronage, "grows by what it feeds on," the publishers flatter themselves that THE POST has increased in interest and value, with the steady and gratifying support which has been accorded to it, for a period of

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

In this time which has served for the life and death of whole generations of periodicals, and the rise, meridian, and decline of many a rival, THE POST has kept the even tenor of its way, by its own intrinsic health and strength—now following, oftener leading the public taste, but not departing from its independence to minister to the transient newspaper follies, which, compared to the existence of the Post, are indeed ephemeral. We shall continue in this path, endeavoring, in the

NEWS DEPARTMENT

to present the latest and best authenticated intelligence, divested of party hue, and interested bias, and resting solely on the basis of truth, as far as it is ascertainable. We endeavor to select and publish intelligence of value and importance to citizens engaged in all the three great interests,

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

In political intelligence we recognise only one party—and that is

OUR COUNTRY—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

We know no sectional interests in our patriotism—no party lines in our politics—no sectarianism in our religion, but print and publish for

"The Greatest Good of the Greatest Number."

To give the SATURDAY POST an importance beyond that temporary one which it derives from being the record of current events, and to make it acceptable to the

FAMILY CIRCLE,

We give to its columns the character of a
WEEKLY MAGAZINE, embracing,
ORIGINAL TALES AND SKETCHES;
ORIGINAL VERSE AND ESSAYS;
HISTORY AND HISTORIETTES;
BIOGRAPHY AND LEGENDS;
SCIENCE AND STATISTICS;
REVOLUTIONARY ANNALS;
MORAL TALES AND TRAITS OF LIFE;
ORIGINAL COMMENTS, on NOTABLES;
WIT AND HUMOR;

In a word, such a variety of matter as, (our own country first remembered,) the

WHOLE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD

may offer. The original translations from European Literature which have from time to time appeared in this journal, are referred to as an earnest that we have

SPARED NO PAINS

To make the POST truly Cosmopolitan in the

GREAT REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

Volume Twenty-Seventh, upon which we are about to enter, will appear in new type, and with such other improvements and advantages as experience may suggest. To repeat the words of a former prospectus, our motto is still EXCELSIOR. Among the oldest papers on the continent, and possessed of all the advantages which long accumulated facilities afford, the conductors blend with these peculiar advantages, (not to be acquired in a day,) all the improvements which each successive year presents to their notice; and all the changes for the better, which occur to men intent on doing well by a reading public which has always done well for THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

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☞ Editors copying the above will be entitled to an exchange.

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No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

General News.

INDIAN MANNERS.—The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says that quite an excitement has been created at Red Rock, by the murder of three Indians. It seems that two Indians of the Sauk tribe, stole the wife of an Iowa Chief, and brought her down to the line. The Chief immediately came to Red Rock in pursuit; here an encounter took place, which resulted in the death of two Saukies. Old posh-po-ho, one of the war chiefs of the Sauk Nation, hearing of the affray, commanded a party of his men to take the chief and punish him for the murder. The party, upon catching the chief, bound him to a tree, and knocked him in the head, and put an end to his existence. He was then taken and buried with great solemnity, and a white flag stuck at the head of his grave, to note that he was a person of some eminence. So much for savage life and savage justice.

EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.—The St. Louis New Era of the 12th inst., says:—The steamer Bridgewater arrived last evening, from the Ohio, with 226 emigrants, from the western part of Pennsylvania. This is the third trip she has made this season, bringing each time about the same number; they are of German origin, and are about to settle near Hanibal, in this State, where a colony has been formed, which, it is said, will be peopled by over 2,000 of this class. They bring all their household furniture, farming utensils, &c., along with them.

A GOOD COW.—David M. Dubois, Esq., of Newburg, is the owner of an exceedingly fine milch cow. The animal is eight years old, rather over the middling size, cherry red, native breed, and came in when three years old. Her last calf came the 30th of November last, and during the past winter she gave from 16 to 18 quarts per day. She now yields from 22 to 23 quarts of strained milk per day, without anything more than ordinary pasture as her keeping. Her milk is of the richest quality.

☞ The foot race on the Cambridge course, near Boston, on Wednesday week, was well attended. There were three prizes offered, one of $500 for the first, one of $100 for the second, and one of $50 for the third best runner. The Advertiser says, that the first prize was taken by John Gildersleve, of New York, the second by Michael Cavanagh, of Philadelphia, and the third by C. Desmond, of Boston. Gildersleve ran the ten miles in about 57 minutes.

☞ They are rather strong drinkers in Canada, according to the statistics published in some of the provincial papers, as it appears by the statement that brandy, whiskey, and wine enough are imported annually, to furnish five gallons apiece to each male and female over fifteen years of age. It is probable, however, that no small portion of this goes to the humane and noble traffic which the white and civilized races conduct with the copper-colored savages.

☞ The London Morning Post is "authorized to say" that the Queen and Prince Albert will leave England early in August, and pay a visit of six days to their relatives at Gotha, and another of equal duration to their relatives at Coburg. The visit to Paris will not take place this summer. This, we suppose is conclusive. We had hopes the Queen would visit Ireland, as we were curious to see what would happen.

REPORTED LOSS OF A BRITISH FRIGATE.—Halifax papers to the 12th instant, mention the rumor at St. Johns, that a vessel had been lost at St. Shott's, and that sixty men had perished. It was said to be either H. M. frigate Spartan, & H. M. troop ship Apollo, from England, via Halifax. The latter vessel has been out eleven days, and had not yet arrived at Quebec. The 46th Regiment was on board.

☞ The Charleston (S. C.) Chronicle says—"By late accounts we are happy to learn that Gen. McDuffie's health is improving. It is thought, however, that he will never be able to resume his public duties."

Latest Fashions.

Buttons are very fashionable this season in enamel, garnet, marcasite, and turquoise, &c.; but the trimmings of dresses vary according to the material; those in pyramidal stripes are usually unornamented, but they require to be made extremely full, nine or ten breadths are sometimes used, and they incline to a train; other materials are with the single deep flounce with gimp trimming, or two or three flounces edged with fringe; velvet also continues very fashionable, so many rows are sometimes on the skirt, that the upper one nearly reaches to the waist: deep fringe is also used to trim dresses as well as pinked ruches; checks should always have the flounce, body, and sleeves en biais. Gray replaces black this season and is worn in grenadine, popeline, and taffetas; young ladies wear it in fine mousseline de laine embroidered in the same color. Promenade dresses are made with the long corsage, with revers and fichu corresponding in form, embroidered and trimmed with lace: some of the high bodies, though plain in front, have a little fulness in the back, which varies them a little with the Amazon form. Sleeves are adapted to the material; those in thin transparent muslins, &c., are with bouillons, others are with the under sleeve; some quite tight with jockeys, others a la Russe, confined at the top by a band of lace, and enlarging to the wrist, where they are confined by a band, and the ottoman which is wide and unconfined. Pelerines will be fashionable this season, with the redingotes for high morning dresses or muslin; they are of the cannezous form terminating with jacket. In bonnets we have two or three novelties; those a la Pamela, of crape or paille de riz, are entirely lined with bouillonnes of tulle, and have wreaths of grass or green seeds; another style is the bonnet of beaver-colored crape, ornamented with ivy, intermixed with cherries or wreaths of heart's ease of the most brilliant colors; bonnets are also made of dark crape; and capotes of fringed ribbon are also new, they are only made of gauze ribbon.

Scarfs and mantelets are both worn, but black lace scarfs are the most fashionable. Mantelets of white silk will be in favor this summer, as well as those of embroidered muslin trimmed with valenciennes laid on plain, in organdy, with frills festonnes, or bouillons, through which a ribbon is run; some are of barege worked in braid. Flowers are in great demand, not only for bonnets and coiffures, but they are much used to ornament ball dresses.

The Markets.

SALES OF STOCKS.

1300 shares	Wilmington R. R.	18
225 do.	Vicksburg Bank,	5⅛a5¼
150 do.	Reading R. R.	27½
60 do.	Union Insurance Co.	37
13 do.	Far. and Mec. Bank,	43
10 do.	Western Bank	46¼
6 do.	Commercial Bank,	52
2 do.	Kentucky Bank,	78
1 do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	200
$1000	State 5's,	75½
$312	State 5's, 1846,	79½
$10,000	Texas Treasury Notes,	13
$600	Lehigh Interest,	27½
$20,000	State 5's,	76
$500	Ches. & Del. Canal 6's, 1856,	73

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—At market, 630 head of beef cattle, 300 of which were driven to New York, 250 cows and calves, 500 swine, and 1000 sheep and lambs. Prices—Beeves continue dull, and prices range at $5a5½ per 100 lbs for ordinary to prime quality. Cows and Calves—A full supply in; sales of $15a28. Swine sell at $4a5 the 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs are lower; sales at $1a3 each, as in quality. Hay in demand; sales of good timothy at 85a95c the cwt. Straw steady at 50a75c the 100 bundles.

Pittsburg, June 21.—In Allegheny, on Monday, at the two cattle yards, about 300 head of beef cattle were offered, and about 200 sold, at prices varying from $2,50 to 3,50. Some eastern drovers brought up some droves to take eastward. Hogs—About 100 head offered, and about 50 sold at $3,25 to 3,75, averaging $3,50. Sheep—200 offered; sales of half the offerings at 75c to $1,12 each. Lambs—Sales at 75c to $1,00 each. Calves—Numbers of Ohio calves were offered and sold at prices varying from $1,25 to 3,00 each; about 50 unsold. Milch Cows—Cows with calves at foot sell very low, $8 to 12 are the prices which prevail. They are very dull sale. The usual days of sale of cows are Wednesday and Saturday.

Brighton, near Boston, June 16.—At market, 700 beef cattle, 12 pairs working oxen, 950 sheep and 370 swine. 300 beef cattle unsold. Prices—Beef Cattle—Former prices generally were not sustained. Six beautiful cattle from York were taken at $6. We quote extra $5,50a5,75; first quality $5,25a5,50; second quality $5a5,25; third quality $4,50a5. Swine—One entire lot at 4½c—small lots at 5a6c. At retail from 4½ to 8c.

Baltimore, June 20.—Beef Cattle—The supply since our last weekly report amounted to about 450 head, of which 300 sold at $4 to 5,50 per 100 lbs; 100 were taken for the Philadelphia market, and 50 were left unsold—among the lower priced were some of very inferior descriptions. Hogs have not commanded so full prices as for some weeks past, the parcels having generally sold at $4,75.

Richmond, June 19.—For cattle from the scales, gross weight, $2,50a2,75; nett $5a5,50, according to quality.—Mutton—2a3½c, nett, according to quality. Lambs from $1,50 to 2. Veals from $3 to 8, according to size and quality.

THE TIME HAS COME when every family who regard health, should keep in their house, at least one box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. These Pills are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this ☞ they never can do the least injury in any case whatever. ☞ They are kept by many persons as a Family Medicine, and have been given to the Youngest Children on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effects. There is only one primary cause of all the disorders that afflict the Human Family, and that is corrupt humors; or in other words—Impurity of Blood. These excellent Pills will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Dizziness, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Bilious Affection, and all the diseases caused by the impurity of the blood, or the unhealthy state of the Stomach and Bowels.

Caution to Agents.—Store keepers and agents are respectfully informed, that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, made by one G. Benjamin Smith, of N. York, and sold by various store keepers, both in the city and country, are not the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but merely a miserable imitation. The only security against imposition is to purchase at the offices, No. 169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia; No. 198 Tremont street, Boston; No. 288 Greenwich street, between Reed and Chambers street, New York; and be particular in all cases to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember, beware of all Sugar Coated Counterfeits, and be particular in all cases to ask for *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.*

ALMANAC.

June, 1845.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon's phases.
28 SATURDAY,	4 35	7 26	9 6	
29 SUNDAY,	4 34	7 26	10 29	D. H. M.
30 MONDAY,	4 34	7 26	11 34	
1 TUESDAY,	4 36	7 26	12 16	
2 WEDNESDAY,	4 37	7 22		New 4 11 29
3 THURSDAY,	4 37	7 22	1 39	First 12 9 21
4 FRIDAY,	4 37	7 22	2 19	Full 19 1 2
5 SATURDAY,	4 38	7 22	2 40	Last 25 10 18

Married,

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. George Lacy, Mr. CHAS. KING, to Miss ANN BARNARD, daughter of R. W. Barnard, of Southwark.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. William Urie, Mr. SAMUEL K. DINSMAN, to Miss MARY A. BEAGE, both of this city.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Higgins, JOHN DONNELLY, to MARY ANN CLARKE, both of Philadelphia.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. FREDERICK W. KEIGHLEY, to Miss ELIZABETH WILSON.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, DAVID BAUMONT, Esq. of Chester county, to Miss ABIGAIL WEST, of this city.

In New York, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Seys, H. L. BEAGHY, of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE A. MEAD, of the former place.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, ANDREW DUNN, to Mrs. SARAH WRAY.

At Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa. on the 4th instant, by John Matley, Justice of the Peace, Mr. DAVID GROVE, to Miss SOPHIA HANCOCK, all of Centre county.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. William Cooper, JAMES W. CALDWELL, to Miss MARGARET A. FORD, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Winter, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, to Miss HARRIET SHEPHERD, both of Roxborough.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. John L. Taft, Mr. RICHARD D. LINDSEY, to Miss ALICE KENT, all of this city.

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Walter Pearce, Mr. WM. WILLIAMS, of Columbia, South America, to Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, of Baltimore, Md.

Died,

On the 23d inst. after a short illness, JOSHUA HENSZEY, in the 60th year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 23d instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and meek resignation, MARY SHOTTS, daughter of the late Daniel and Elizabeth Shotts, in the 41st year of her age.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. THORNTON.

On the 22d inst. WM. PRICE, only son of Peter and Ruth Martin, aged 6 months and 25 days.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. MARIA P. SCHENCK, aged 36 years.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. MARGARET EDMONDSON, relict of Hugh Edmondson, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, in the 87th year of her age.

On the 23d inst. MARY HELEN, daughter of Wm. and Eleanor Green.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. MARGARET GILMER, in the 51st year of her age.

On Seventh-day, 21st inst. JOB LEWIS, in the 57th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. JOHN RIDDLE, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. in the 39th year of his age, JOHN G. HOSKINS.

Suddenly, on the 20th instant, JOHN SANDS, in the 79th year of his age.

On First-day, 22d inst. THOMAS M. ROSS, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 22d instant, NELSON JAY, son of John M. and Mary W. Butler, aged 5 months.

On the 20th inst. MORRIS BABB, only son of Thos. and Ann L. Babb, aged 3 months and 11 days. Also, on the 21st inst. ANN L. BABB, wife of Thos. Babb, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 22d inst. CHRISTOPHER ROCK, aged 76 years, a native of France.

On the 21st inst. JAMES SMITH, in the 52d year of his age.

On the 22d inst. at Bristol, Pa., JOHN TYLER, son of Robert and Priscilla E. Tyler, aged 11 months and 15 days.

On First-day, 22d inst. WM. CHAMBERS, in the 60th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 22d inst. JOHN C. SMITH, in the 61st year of his age.

In Bristol, on the 15th inst. ANN, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Cohen, aged 16 months.

On the 20th inst. HARRIET, wife of T. McLanahan.

On the 19th inst. CHARLES F. SHOTTS, aged 26 years.

HEALTH OFFICE, JUNE 21, 1845.

INTERMENTS

In the city of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington, From the 14th to the 21st June.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.
Asthma,	1	0	Brought over,	29	68
Abscess,	0	1	Fracture of Skull,	1	0
Angina Pectoris,	1	0	Fever, Remittent,	1	0
Aneurism of Aorta,	1	0	Fungus Hæmatodes,	1	0
Apoplexy,	1	0	Gangrene,	1	0
Affection of Brain,	0	7	Inflammation of the Brain,	0	3
Croup,	0	3	—Bronchi,	2	1
Congestion of the Lungs,	1	9	—Lungs,	1	1
—Brain,	1	1	—Stomach and Bowels,	1	4
Cholera Infantum,	0	26	—Heart,	1	0
—Morbus,	1	1	—Liver,	1	0
Consumption of the Lungs,	9	4	Inanition,	0	1
Concussion of the Brain,	0	1	Indigestion,	1	0
Convulsions,	0	6	Mania a Potu,	1	0
Cachexia,	1	0	Marasmus,	0	7
Cyanosis,	0	1	Measles,	0	1
Diarrhœa,	2	4	Mortification of the Bowels,	0	2
Dropsy, Heart,	1	0	—Throat,	0	1
—Abdominal,	1	0	Phthisis Laryngeal,	1	0
—Head,	0	11	Schirrhus of Uterus,	1	0
—Breast,	1	0	Scrofula,	1	2
Disease of Brain,	2	2	Still Born,	0	6
—Heart,	2	0	Suicide,	0	1
Drowned,	1	0	Teething,	0	1
Dysentery,	1	0	Tubercular Disease,	0	1
Debility,	0	4	Ulcerated Sore Throat,	0	1
Effusion on Brain,	0	2	Unknown,	0	2
Erysipelas,	1	0			
Carried over,	29	68	Total,	147—42	105

Of the above there were 9 from the almshouse, 1 from the country, and 15 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,
SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
June 15,	72	78	82
16,	75	83	88
17,	67	72	76
18,	65	72	75
19,	63	63	64
20,	63	66	72
21,	70	73	79

READ IT! IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, AND COMMENTS ARE UNNECESSARY.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1845.

Dr. JAYNE,—Dear Sir: I feel bound to the afflicted to give publicity to the extraordinary effects of your valuable Medicines.

I have suffered for seven years past, with Liver Complaint, and the train of diseases which follow—a complete prostration of the system—so that it was with great difficulty I could walk one or two squares without resting, and at times I was confined to my room. To add to my misery, a Scrofulous affection appeared in my throat. I had the advice of some eminent physicians, and tried nearly all the remedies in such cases, but continued to grow worse, and finally became afflicted with Rheumatism in my arms, so that I could not raise my right arm to my head. In the hottest weather my feet and hands would ache with the cold, and perspiration had almost ceased. I now became afflicted with a dry hoarse cough, and gave up all hopes of ever getting well. I had, at this stage, night sweats, and little or no sleep, with frightful dreams and morbid headache. I seemed to be bordering on INSANITY, and was denied all mental study. I could not read a short paragraph in a newspaper without great difficulty. During this time I had great soreness in my stomach, which caused it to swell so much that I was unable to lie down, or even to recline, but had to be propped up in a chair. It seemed as though a speedy dissolution was taking place.

I now heard of your Medicines, and determined to try your SANATIVE PILLS, and to my surprise the soreness left me, so that I could walk about the house. I continued to improve from that time. Shortly after I commenced taking the Pills, my wife called at your Store, and stated my case to you, and you sent me a bottle of your SANATIVE, or LIFE PRESERVATIVE, and also word to come and see you, and you would investigate my case, and cure me. This I did not believe, as I felt I was beyond the reach of human skill. I continued to take your Alterative and Pills for one week, when I was able to call on you, at which time you gave me but little encouragement; but I continued taking your Medicines for three weeks, when there was a decided change for the better. When I called on you again, you then said I would get well, and that your Alterative would cure me effectually. With no hopes, however, of getting well, I still continued taking your Alterative, until I had taken the fourth bottle, when there was a sudden change in my whole system, as though I had got rid of some great burthen, and I could draw my breath as usual. My nerves gradually became strong, and my appetite returned.

It has been about *four* months since I commenced taking your Medicines, and at this time nearly every vestige of disease is eradicated from my system. I am as active, and nearly as strong, as at any period of my life. I have now gained nine pounds in two months.

I have good reason to believe that the use of your invaluable Medicines, by the help of God, has saved me from a premature grave.

JOSEPH BARBAE,
Hallowell Court, in Poplar Street,
between Seventh and Eighth sts.

☞ Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—No charge for Medical Advice. [je 21 3m.

LAND AND MINES OF IRON ORE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 3000 acres of land situate in Clark county, Indiana, and within twelve or fifteen miles of Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville. There are in this tract of land several rich and extensive beds of Iron Ore of a good quality, and a large quantity of valuable timber. A considerable portion of the land is well adapted to agricultural purposes—the region of country in which it lies is healthy. The title is by patent from the U. States. The terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to subscriber at Charlestown, Clark co., Indiana.
my 24-10t* ALLEN BARNETT.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE U. STATES SATURDAY POST,
BY R. JOHNSTON & Co., BROKERS.
No. 11 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, June 28, 1845.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Relief Notes	1½ dis
Solvent Philadelphia Banks	par
United States Bank	30 dis
Girard Bank	par
Solvent Country Banks	par a 1½ dis
Bank of Susquehanna County	2 dis
Borough of Harrisburg	20 dis
Borough of Carlisle	30 dis
Lehigh Navigation Company Script	20 dis
MAINE.	
Solvent Banks	½ dis
Bangor Commercial Bank	10 dis
Bank of Westbrook	5 dis
Calais Bank, Calais	10 dis
City Bank, Portland	10 dis
Layfayette Bank, Bangor	10 dis
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	10 dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Solvent Banks	½ dis
Concord Bank, Concord	10 dis
VERMONT.	
Solvent Banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Solvent Banks	½ dis
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge	10 dis
Middling Interest Bank, Boston	20 dis
Phenix Bank, Charlestown	50 dis
CONNECTICUT.	
Solvent Banks	½ dis
Housatonic Railroad Company, Bridgeport	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
Solvent Banks	½ dis
Pascoag Bank, Pascoag	10 dis
Providence County Bank	10 dis
Rhode Island Agricultural Bank	—
NEW YORK.	
Solvent New York City Banks	½ dis
Solvent New York Country Banks	½ dis
Commercial Bank, New York	5 dis
Washington Bank, New York	5 dis
Lockport Bank and Trust Company, Lockport	½ dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Solvent Banks	par a ½ dis
Morris Canal and Banking Company	—
Plainfield Bank, Plainfield	1 dis
Taylorsville and Delaware Bridge Company	10 dis
Yardleyville and Delaware Bridge Company	15 dis
DELAWARE.	
Solvent Banks	par
MARYLAND.	
Solvent Baltimore Banks	½ dis
Solvent Country Banks	½ a 1 dis
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Solvent Banks	½ dis
VIRGINIA.	
Solvent Banks	1 a 1½ dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Solvent Banks	1½ dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Solvent Banks	1½ dis
GEORGIA.	
Solvent Banks	1½a2 dis
Bank of Hawkinsville, Hawkinsville	25 dis
Central Railroad and Banking Company, Savan.	10 dis
Central Bank of Georgia, Milledgeville	10 dis
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile, Mobile	1½ dis
Bank of the State of Alabama	5 dis
do. Branches	8 dis
Planters and Merchants Bank, Mobile	5 dis
OHIO.	
Solvent Banks	2 dis
Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland	15 dis
Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton	15 dis
Commercial Bank of Scioto	15 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	10 dis
Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster	15 dis
Mechanics and Traders Bank, Cincinnati	15 dis
INDIANA.	
Indiana Script	10 a 15 dis
State Bank and branches	3 dis
ILLINOIS.	
Illinois Script	—
Bank of Cairo, Kaskaskia	—
Bank of Illinois and branches	45 dis
State Bank of Illinois and branches	40 dis
KENTUCKY.	
Solvent Banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE.	
Solvent Banks	3 dis
LOUISIANA.	
Solvent Banks	1½ dis
Commercial Bank of Louisiana, N. O.	10 dis
New Orleans, Municipality 1 and 2	5 dis
3	80 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
Bank of Port Gibson	40 dis
Grand Gulf and Railroad Banking Company	50 dis
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of St. Clair, St. Clair	70 dis
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Detroit	30 dis
do. do. Branch St. Joseph's	50 dis
Michigan Insurance Company, Detroit	30 dis
MISSOURI.	
Bank of St. Louis	1½ dis

Banks in Arkansas, Florida, Wisconsin and Iowa uncertain.

EPHRATA HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

ON THE PROPERTY OF JOSEPH KONIGMACHER, ESQ.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DR. FR. LEISERING.

THE FAVORABLE RESULTS Experienced by Patients suffering from various diseases, where a usual course of medicine is of no avail, and which were effected within the last two years by a scientific Water Cure in my Hydropathic Institute, in Reinholdsville, Lancaster county, have brought this beneficial method of imparting health to the deranged human system into high repute with the public. Necessarily confined within narrow limits at my present location, I felt myself under the necessity of looking out for a situation suitable for the reception of many Patients, thus carrying out the principles which may be required in a scientific Water Cure establishment.

Respecting the advantages of this method of curing diseases, I offer the following testimonials. Extract from Dr. Washington L. Atlee's Lecture, introductory to the course of Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, for the Session 1844-45:

"In Germany, indeed, under the name of *hydropathy*, it is regarded as a universal remedy, curing inflammations of the brain, chest, and abdomen, insanity, epilepsy, phthisis, gout, rheumatism, all exanthematous and contagious diseases, hemorrhages, alvine obstructions, syphilis, scrofula, neuralgia, &c. &c.—and even hydrophobia, the very water-horror itself, is effectually cured by this wonder-working water solution; whether by *immersion*, continued until the spasm has been permanently subdued or not, I have not been informed. Still, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of the followers of the 'primitive philosopher,' Priessnitz, we may truly exclaim with Southey,—

> "Most blessed water! Neither tongue can tell
> The blessedness thereof, nor heart can think,
> Save only those to whom it hath been given,
> To taste of that divinest gift of heaven.
> I stopped and drank of that divinest well,
> Fresh from the rock of ages, where it ran;
> [illegible]"

[illegible]

REMOVED.

I WOULD INFORM MY FRIENDS THAT I have removed my store from No. 20 South Third Street to the large and [illegible] building, No. 8 South THIRD Street [illegible] FAMILY MEDICINES, viz.: JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, ALTERATIVE, or Life Preservative, HAIR TONIC, HAIR DYE, VERMIFUGE, CARMINATIVE, SANATIVE PILLS & AGUE PILLS, [illegible]
DAVID JAYNE.
Phila., May 24, 1845.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOITRE. [illegible] JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE [illegible]
Prepared and sold only at No. 8 South THIRD Street.

TRAVELLING MAP AGENTS WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE [illegible]
S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, [illegible] Philada.

PETERSON'S PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]
T. B. PETERSON [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

A PARENTAL ODE TO MY SON,

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Domestic Happiness

CURTAIN LECTURES.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

Duty stern may bid us sever,
Torn before our parted lot;
Yet these flowers shall murmur ever,
"Ah, forget—forget me not!"

List, beloved! what it sayeth,
List each blossom's whispered sound!
As its lovely head it layeth
On the dew-besprinkled ground.
Behold! each dewdrop is a tear,
That before its dark blue eyes,
Remember—when you wander here—
"Forget me not" it sighs!

Our Essayist.

CAPABILITIES.

It has often been a question whether great men are the producers or the produced of great crises. We see a Cromwell live for forty years a quiet country-town life, till at length a national convulsion arising, he, being strongly interested in the views of one of the parties, dashes forward, and before passing fifty, has all but the crown of England upon his head. Again, we see a French sous-lieutenant of artillery plunging into his country's history at a time of similar confusion, and making himself the most formidable sovereign upon earth before he is thirty-five. If we were to limit our regard to such facts as these, we should be disposed at once to conclude, that a man of powerful character is nothing, unless an opportunity arise for his entering upon a grand career. But, on the other hand, we often see a powerful mind arise in times comparatively tranquil, and work great marvels, apparently by its own inherent energies. We see at times what seem to be occasions for the coming forward of great men upon the stage, and yet they do not come. We then begin to think that perhaps a Cromwell or a Bonaparte contributes to some great, though indefinable extent, in producing the events to which his appearance at first seemed subordinate. We suspect that the civil wars of England, and the French revolution, would not have taken the turn they did, but for the potent and overmastering influence of these individual actors.

...

...again lose. And, if such be a common case, can we wonder at the slow advance of public or national improvement? There must be a design with regard to highly endowed natures, that they are to bear upon all around them with such intellectual and moral force as they possess, and thus be continually working on for the general good. This we might consider as a sort of pabulum requisite for the public health—something analogous to air or food with respect to the bodily system. But is this moral necessary of life diffused as it ought to be? Let the endless misdirections and repressions of human capability answer the question.

Our Scrap Book.

THE SONG OF SEVENTY.

Choice Selections.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

FROM THE BROOKLYN ADVERTISER.

Some years since, a family residing in one of the Southern States possessed a Newfoundland dog, which conceived a strong friendship for the little daughter of its owner. This child he used to escort regularly to school, carrying her satchel in his mouth, and was generally at the door when the hours of her penance were over, to trot along by her side homeward.

One day, the girl, having strayed away without the knowledge of her parents, sauntered along to the water, and was amusing herself by walking upon the string pieces of a pier. The dog, as usual, was her only attendant, and seemed to watch her pranks with much attention and considerable uneasiness. Frequently warned by various persons upon the wharf, to keep farther from the edge, she nevertheless, with juvenile waywardness, continued her dangerous pastime, until finally missing her footing, she fell into the water. Instantly the neighborhood was in an uproar; some ran to loosen a boat, others flung boards into the stream, and a sailor present stripped off his jacket and shoes for a plunge after the little cast away.

But Towser fairly comprehended the matter at a glance, and before it was fairly known that she was in peril, was by the side of his young mistress, had seized her by her floating dress, and was paddling back with his precious burden to the wharf. The generous Jack tar had now only to leap into a ship's yawl hard by, and pull both of the dripping creatures into it, ...

LOOK HOW MY BABY LAUGHS.

BY MRS. E. THOMAS.

DOUBLES.

BY THOMAS HOOD, ESQ.

ANECDOTES OF COLERIDGE.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

PARAGUAY.

BISHOP BUTLER.

FASHIONS FOR THE OPERA.

The Olio.

SIGNS OF RAIN:

AN ORIGINAL POEM—BY DR. JENNER.

SONGS OF THE SEEDY.

THE TIP-TOP SORT OF THING.

WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE—AN EPIGRAM.

STAMMERING CURED.

DR. COMSTOCK'S VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND SCHOOL STREETS, BOSTON.

DEAFNESS CURED!—SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

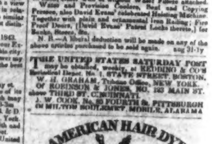
IMPROVEMENT IN WHATEVER REGARDS ...

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

THE ABOVE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY ...

DAVID EVANS' PATENT FIRE AND THIEF PROOF CHESTS.

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST ...



AMERICAN HAIR DYE.

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND.

With the honest confidence and familiarity of an old and tried friend, jealous of no competitor, and satisfied of its ability to stand on equal terms with any, and superior to most, published or projected,—the

UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

offers the congratulations of the season, as the months emphatically called the reading period approach; and presents, for the information of its friends, and in pursuance of custom, the following

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

Foremost among the duties of a newspaper editor, it is to furnish

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE,

ITS FLUCTUATIONS, AND ITS VAST CONCERNS.

In the performance of this duty the purveyors of the Post will take most especial care in laying out those pleasant places, and tranquil nooks, in which the reader will find amusement and improvement. The Quicksands of Vice and the Dangers of Crime will be marked by the necessary and significant beacons, but in no case will the vocation of the cap[?] be so abused as to render crime interesting by studied description, or to lessen the horrors of misdoing by too minute particulars—producing that familiarity in the minds of the young, which degrades newspapers, with professed good intentions, to the stand of those panders for crime. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

it will be particular on proper themes, brief on others of which unpleasant truth requires the record, and comprehensive on all—performing the partisan work of

NO SECT OF RELIGION,—NO PARTY IN POLITICS,

but striving to render equal and exact justice to all men. During the coming contest, the

ELECTION RETURNS

will be published full and minute, with every pains to be correct, and certainly with as much claim to be trusted as any party paper. Our central position gives us in this respect advantages which no other point in the country possesses to so great an extent as is enjoyed by the

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WORTHY OF NOTICE.